# 2012 Military Health System CONFERENCE



# Prostate Cancer: Recognition and treatment of therapy induced bone loss

LT Michael Powers, M.D.

LT Manish Singla, M.D.

LCDR Heather Tracy, M.D.

CAPT Preston Gable, M.D.

Preston.gable@med.navy.mil 619-532-7302





Directorate for Medical Services
Departments of Internal
Medicine and HematologyOncology
Naval Medical Center San
Diego

## Introduction



- Osteoporosis is a common and significant health problem associated with androgen deprivation therapy (ADT) in the treatment of prostate cancer
- Initial study by Urology department at NMCSD in 2007 identified low rates of screening DEXA scans in this population
  - Those identified as osteoporotic were undertreated
- Patient and physician education efforts undertaken to improve screening and treatment rates
- Data re-assessed in 2011 to determine if improvements had been made
  - Opportunity to identify continued deficiencies and propose further avenues for improvement

# Data, then and now...



	2007	2011
# of patients on ADT	272	100
Screening DEXA (%)	45	57
% osteopenic	41	35
Tx osteopenia (%)	44	85
Tx with bisphosphonate (%)	20	45
% Osteoporotic	35	19
Tx Osteoporosis (%)	58	91
Tx with bisphosphonate (%)	51	82

## Conclusions



- Dramatic increase in treatment rates of osteopenic and osteoporotic men treated with ADT
  - Vast majority of osteoporotic men treated with gold standard therapy of bisphosphonates
- While improved, significant deficiencies remain in screening this at risk population for bone loss

## **Future Directions**



- Possible interventions to improve screening rates:
  - Definitive identification of responsible physician
    - Medical oncologist vs. primary care physician vs. urologist
      - Medical oncologist may be most appropriate given background as internist combined with intimate knowledge of risks of therapy
  - Establishment of an AHLTA template for prostate cancer follow-up appointments with specific areas to address DEXA and osteoporosis/osteopenia tx